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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
DAIRY BRANCH

INSERTS
FOR
SUMMARIES

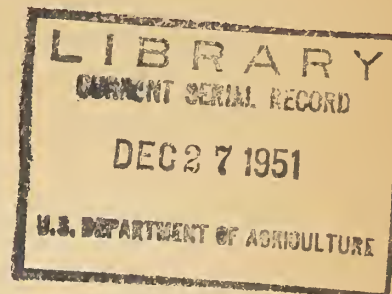
OF

FLUID MILK MARKETING ORDERS

Revised to November 1, 1951

and

Federal Register Citations
for the Milk Price Orders



The attached are inserts to be substituted for the corresponding pages in the Summaries of Fluid Milk Marketing Orders, April 1, 1948, and Federal Register Citations for the milk price orders. These inserts revise the Federal orders as effective on November 1, 1951. The last insert was issued on October 1, 1951.

(11/1/51)

INDEX OF SUMMARIES

<u>Market</u>	<u>Order No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
Boston.....	4	4
Cedar Rapids.....	31	190
Chicago.....	41	45
Cincinnati.....	65	80
Cleveland.....	75	116
Clinton.....	70	96
Columbus.....	74	111
Dayton-Springfield.....	71	100
Detroit.....	24	185
Dubuque.....	12	11
Duluth-Superior.....	54	73
Fall River.....	47	64
Fort Wayne.....	32	31
Kansas City.....	13	14
Knoxville.....	88	134
Lima.....	95	142
Louisville.....	46	59
Lowell-Lawrence.....	34	35
Memphis.....	18	168
Milwaukee.....	7	172
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	73	108
Muskogee.....	29	92
Nashville.....	78	125
Neosho Valley.....	28	198
New Orleans.....	42	50
New York.....	27	18
North Texas.....	43	194
Oklahoma City.....	5	160
Omaha-Council Bluffs.....	35	41
Paducah.....	77	122
Philadelphia.....	61	76
Puget Sound.....	25	180
Quad Cities.....	44	55
Rockford-Freeport.....	91	138
St. Louis.....	3	1
Sioux City.....	48	70
South Bend-LaPorte.....	67	83
Springfield, Massachusetts.....	96	146
Springfield, Missouri.....	21	176
Toledo.....	30	27
Topeka.....	80	129
Tri-State.....	72	104
Tulsa.....	6	164
Wichita.....	68	88
Worcester.....	99	153

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is essential for the proper management of the company's finances and for ensuring that all stakeholders have access to the same information.

2. The second part of the paper focuses on the role of the accounting department in providing accurate and timely financial information to management. It highlights the importance of maintaining a high level of accuracy and integrity in all financial reporting.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is essential for the proper management of the company's finances and for ensuring that all stakeholders have access to the same information.

4. The fourth part of the paper focuses on the role of the accounting department in providing accurate and timely financial information to management. It highlights the importance of maintaining a high level of accuracy and integrity in all financial reporting.

5. The fifth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is essential for the proper management of the company's finances and for ensuring that all stakeholders have access to the same information.

6. The sixth part of the paper focuses on the role of the accounting department in providing accurate and timely financial information to management. It highlights the importance of maintaining a high level of accuracy and integrity in all financial reporting.

7. The seventh part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is essential for the proper management of the company's finances and for ensuring that all stakeholders have access to the same information.

8. The eighth part of the paper focuses on the role of the accounting department in providing accurate and timely financial information to management. It highlights the importance of maintaining a high level of accuracy and integrity in all financial reporting.

9. The ninth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is essential for the proper management of the company's finances and for ensuring that all stakeholders have access to the same information.

Class Prices (3.8 per cent butterfat):

A "basic formula" price is used for both Class I and Class II prices. The "basic formula" price is the higher of:

(1) Average of prices for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 specified plants, divided by 3.5, times 3.8 (see Chicago summary, p. 46, for list).

(2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 3.8, times 1.2, plus the carlot price per pound of dry skim milk (human consumption, f.o.b. plants in Chicago area), less 5.5 cents, times 7.

Class I - The "basic formula" price for the preceding month plus \$1.00 during March through August, and \$1.45 during other months, provided that prices in October, November, and December shall not be less than for September, and prices in April, May, and June not higher than for March, except that during November 1951 through March 1952 the Class I differential shall be \$1.90.

Class II - The higher of (1) the "basic formula" price for the current month during September through February, and the "basic formula" price less 20 cents during other months, or (2) the highest price quoted during the month for ungraded milk of 3.8 per cent butterfat at any of the following plants:

Meyer Sanitary Milk Co.,	Valley Falls, Kansas
Franklin Ice Cream Co.,	Tonganoxie, Kansas
Milk Producers' Marketing Co.,	Kansas City, Kansas

Butterfat Differentials:Class Prices -

Class I - Chicago 92-score butter for the month times 0.130.

Class II - Chicago 92-score butter for the month times 0.120 during September-February and times 0.115 during March-August.

Producer Prices - Chicago 92-score butter for the month plus 4 cents, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - Class I price is subject to deduction of 16 cents if received at a pool plant 50 to 70 miles from City Hall, Kansas City, Missouri, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per 10 miles thereafter.

Producer Price - The same differentials as for Class I apply to all milk delivered by producers.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 32

Fort Wayne, Indiana

Marketing Area:

City of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Handler:

- (1) Person who operates a pool plant, a nonpool plant from which any Class I milk is sold in the marketing area, or a nonpool plant from which any Class I milk is transferred as Class I to a pool plant.
- (2) A cooperative association with respect to producer milk caused to be delivered to a pool plant from farms which the association is authorized to receive payment, or producer milk diverted from a pool plant to a non-pool plant for the account of the association.

Pool Plant:

A plant, other than that of a producer-handler, approved by the Ft. Wayne Board of Health,

- a) From which, in any month, 20 percent or more of receipts of milk from health approved producers is sold as Class I in the marketing area.
- b) From which, during October through January, 20 percent or more of producer-receipts are shipped to a city plant.
- c) During February through September, if shipments to a city plant during any 3 months of the preceding October through January were equal to 50 percent of producer receipts. (For February-September 1952 the qualifying period is any 2 of the months November 1951-January 1952). Such a plant may request termination of pool plant status.

Producer:

Person who is certified by the Fort Wayne health authorities to produce milk for disposition within Fort Wayne in the form of fluid milk and whose milk is received at a pool plant or by a cooperative association, or whose milk is diverted from a pool plant to a non-pool plant.

Classification:

Class I - All butterfat and skim milk (including reconstituted skim) (1) sold as fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks (unless dumped, fed to livestock, or sold in bulk, during January through September, for soup, candy, or bakery products), cream and cream mixtures (not including ice cream mix or aerated cream), and eggnog; (2) used to produce concentrated milk for fluid consumption; and (3) unaccounted for milk.

Class II - Products other than Class I, skim items dumped or fed to livestock, milk sold during January through September to manufacturers of soup, candy, or bakery products, ice cream mix, shrinkage of producer milk up to 2 per cent thereof, and actual shrinkage of other source milk.

Class Prices (4.0 percent butterfat):

A basic formula price is used in determining class prices. The basic formula price is the highest of:

- (1) Average of prices paid for 4 percent milk at the following plants:

<u>Present Operator</u>	<u>Location</u>
Defiance Milk Products Co.,	Defiance, Ohio
Pet Milk Company,	Angola, Indiana
Pet Milk Company,	Garrett, Indiana
Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corp.,	Kendallville, Indiana

- (2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 6, plus 2.4 times the average price per pound of Plymouth Twins (or Cheddars), divided by 7, times 1.3, times 4.
- (3) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, minus 3 cents, times 1.2, times 4, plus an amount computed as follows:
Average price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, f.o.b. manufacturing plants in Chicago area), minus 5.5 cents, times 8.5, times .96.

Class I - Basic formula price plus: 60 cents during April through June; \$1.15 during October through December; \$1.00 during all other months; subject to a "supply-demand" adjustment computed from a utilization percentage, i.e., the percentage which Class I sales are of producer receipts during the first and second preceding months. From this current utilization percentage there is subtracted a standard utilization percentage as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Percent</u>
January	86	May	68	Sept.	61
February	82	June	60	Oct.	70
March	78	July	54	Nov.	81
April	73	August	56	Dec.	87

The resulting net utilization percentage is converted to a specific price adjustment in accordance with a tabulated schedule of premiums and discounts which average 3 cents per net utilization percent during January, February, March, August, and September, 2-cent premium and 4-cent discount during April through July, and 4-cent premium and 2-cent discount during October through December.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.3, divided by 10.

Class II - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.15, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.15, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool without base rating plan or new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk transferred from a handler's fluid milk plant to another handler's pool plant in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream is Class I unless the receiving handler (other than a producer-handler) and the seller mutually indicate Class II utilization in writing, such classification being limited to the quantity of Class II milk at the receiving plant after deduction of other source milk.

Skim milk or butterfat in producer milk transferred from a handler's pool plant to the same handler's non-pool plant shall be classified in accordance with either the utilization of such milk at the non-pool plant if there utilized, or in accordance with the provision for transfer to pool or non-pool plants (see above and "Outside Sales"), provided that if the use of such milk at the non-pool plant is in conjunction with other source receipts, the receipt of producer milk shall first be allocated to available Class II milk and any remaining balance shall be allocated to Class I milk.

Outside Purchases:

Milk from sources other than producers is deducted in series beginning with the lowest price class. Milk received by a handler which is determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be subject to another Federal milk marketing order, is excluded from the pricing and pooling provisions of the Fort Wayne order.

Outside Sales:

Milk disposed of from a handler's plant to a non-pool plant not operated by him in the form of fluid milk, skim milk, or cream is considered Class I milk. If both the buyer and seller indicate some other utilization in writing, it will be classified accordingly, subject to verification, provided the buyer's plant is located within 100 miles of Fort Wayne.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight on producer milk and on other source milk classified as Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, or by non-members for whom the associations render marketing services, are turned over to the cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 4 cents is deducted for non-members.

Payments on account are made to producers on or before the last day of each month for milk delivered during the first 15 days of each month, at not less than the uniform price for the preceding delivery period.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers operating non-pool plants must pay into the pool on all Class I milk sold in the marketing area the difference between the Class I and Class II values of such milk.

Class Prices (3.8 per cent butterfat):Basic formula price - The higher of:

- (a) Average of prices for 3.5 per cent milk converted on a direct ratio basis to 3.8 per cent, paid at 18 plants (see list under Chicago order), or
- (b) 92-score butter at Chicago multiplied by 3.8, plus 20 per cent

PLUS OR MINUS

carlot, spray and roller process, human consumption, nonfat dry milk solids at manufacturing plants in Chicago area, minus 5.5 cents times 7. Any of such prices which were not quoted for the preceding month are included in the average quotations. If none of such prices are quoted, then carlot, human consumption, nonfat dry milk solids, delivered at Chicago are used and the "make" allowance is 7.5 cents instead of 5.5 cents.

Class I - For the months of March through August of each year the basic price for the preceding month plus 85 cents, and for all other months, the basic price for the preceding month plus \$1.30, except that during November 1951 through March 1952 add \$1.80.

Class II - For the months of March through August of each year, the basic price for the preceding month plus 60 cents, and for all other months of the year, the basic price for the preceding month plus \$1.05, except that during November 1951 through March 1952 add \$1.55.

Class III - Average of prices paid for ungraded milk, 3.8 per cent butterfat content, at the following plants:

<u>Present Operator</u>	<u>Location</u>
Jensen Creamery Company,	Topeka, Kansas
Beatrice Foods Company,	Topeka, Kansas
Meyer Sanitary Milk Company,	Valley Falls, Kansas

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Price - Class III price divided by 38.

Producer Price - 92-score butter at Chicago plus 4 cents divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None.

- (2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter times 6,
PLUS
2.4 times the price per pound of Plymouth "Twins" (or
"Cheddars") divided by 7, times 1.3, times 4.
- (3) Chicago 92-score butter times 4.8,
PLUS
3.75 cents for each full $\frac{1}{2}$ cent that the price per
pound of nonfat dry milk solids for human consumption,
spray and roller process, f.o.b. Chicago manufacturing
plants, is above 5 cents. (If f.o.b. manufacturing
plant prices are not available, use prices of nonfat
dry milk solids delivered at Chicago in which event the
"make" allowance is 6 cents instead of 5 cents.)
- (4) The Class II price.

Class I - "Basic formula" price plus \$1.94 for delivery
periods through March 31, 1952, and plus \$1.50 thereafter.

If, during the 12 months prior to the month immediately
preceding each delivery period, the total volume of milk
received from producers by all handlers was more than 110
per cent of the total Class I utilization of all handlers
during such 12-month period, the Class I price shall be
decreased 2.5 cents per hundredweight for each full per-
centage point that such percentage is more than 110 per cent.

Class II - The average of prices paid for 4.0 per cent milk
at 9 manufacturing milk plants located in Kentucky, Tennessee,
Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices -

Class I - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.13.

Class II - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.115.

Producer Price - Chicago 92-score butter times 0.12.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 5

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Marketing Area:

Designated portions of Oklahoma, Cleveland, and Pottawatomie Counties, Oklahoma.

Handler:

(1) A person who operates an approved plant (i.e., a plant approved by a health authority (municipal, State or Federal having jurisdiction in the marketing area) from which milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk drinks or cream is disposed of for fluid consumption in the marketing area).

(2) A cooperative association with respect to producer milk which it diverts to an unapproved plant for the account of such cooperative association.

Producer:

A person who produces Grade A milk under a farm permit or rating issued by a local health authority or who produces milk acceptable to a Federal agency and whose milk is delivered to an approved plant. (Producer maintains status when his milk is temporarily diverted to an unapproved plant.)

Classification:

Class I - Milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, cream, cultured sour cream, aerated products containing milk or cream and any mixture (except bulk ice cream mix) of cream, milk or skim milk; milk used to produce concentrated milk, flavored milk, or flavored milk drinks for fluid consumption and not sterilized or hermetically sealed; and milk not specifically accounted for as Class II.

Class II - Products other than those classified in Class I, livestock feed, shrinkage of producer milk not in excess of 2 per cent, shrinkage in "other source" milk, and inventory variation.

Class Prices (4.0 per cent butterfat):

A "basic formula" price is used in determining the Class I price. "Basic formula" price is the higher of the following prices for the preceding month:

- (1) Prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 Midwest manufacturing plants (see Chicago order for list) adjusted to a 4.0 per cent basis by dividing the average price at the 18 plants by 3.5 and multiplying by 4.
- (2) Price per pound of 92-score Chicago butter minus 3 cents, times 1.2, and times 4.0,
PLUS
price per pound for nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, at manufacturing plants in the Chicago area) minus 5.5 cents, multiplied by 8.5, and multiplied by 0.96.

Class I - To the "basic formula" price add the following:
April, May, and June - \$1.45; all other months - \$1.85.

(The price for September, October, November, and December shall not be less than that for the preceding month and the price for April, May, and June shall not be higher than that for the preceding month.) During November 1951 through February 1952, add \$2.30, and the price for December 1951 shall not be less than that for November 1951.

Class II - The higher of:

- (a) The butter-powder basic formula price,
(2) above, or
- (b) Average price paid for milk of 4.0 per cent
butterfat content received from farmers at
the following places:

<u>Present Operator</u>	<u>Location</u>
Fairmont Foods Co.,	Guthrie, Oklahoma
Wilson & Co.	Blackwell, Oklahoma
Kraft Cheese Co.,	Sulphur, Oklahoma
Hawk Dairy,	Tulsa, Oklahoma

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago for the preceding month, times 1.25, divided by 10.

Class II - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago times
1.15, divided by 10.

Producer price - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None.

Federal Milk Order No. 7

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Marketing Area:

Milwaukee County and specified cities and towns in Waukesha, Ozaukee, and Washington Counties, Wisconsin.

Handler:

A person who operates a fluid milk plant (i.e., one from which milk is disposed of as Class I in the marketing area) or a receiving station (i.e., one which ships milk to a fluid milk plant).

Producer:

Person who produces milk in conformity with applicable health requirements and who delivers it to a fluid milk plant or receiving station or a person whose milk is diverted from such a plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, concentrated (including frozen) milk, concentrated flavored milk or milk drinks, unsterilized, and unaccounted for milk. Any of these products disposed of in bulk to bakeries, soup companies, candy manufacturers, or other food processors are classified in Class III.

Class II - Cream (sweet or sour), fluid cream products (more than 6.0 per cent butterfat), and cottage cheese. Cream and cream products disposed of in bulk to bakeries, soup companies, candy manufacturers or other food processors are classified in Class III.

Class III - Milk products not in other classes and products disposed of in bulk to bakeries, soup companies, candy manufacturers, and other food processors.

Class IV - Butter, cheese (except cottage cheese), livestock feed, and shrinkage (limited to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the case of producer milk).

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - None.

Producer Price - Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Class I computed on a volume basis plus the 3.5 per cent milk equivalent of unaccounted-for butterfat.

Class II, III, and IV computed by converting butterfat used in these three classes to 3.5 per cent milk equivalent.

Class volumes are reconciled with producer receipts by adding to, or subtracting from, Class III milk and Class IV milk proportionately.

Type of Pool:

Individual handler pool with base rating. There is no new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Fluid milk or fluid skim milk is Class I and fluid cream is Class II unless a written statement as to other utilization is made by both buyer and seller.

Outside Purchases:

"Other source" milk (i.e., milk other than from producers) is deducted in series from each class beginning with the lowest priced milk which the handler utilizes. Milk received at approved plants from other Federal order markets is considered as "other source" milk under this order.

Outside Sales:

Fluid milk or fluid skim milk disposed of to a nonfluid milk plant is Class I and fluid cream is Class II unless the non-fluid plant is located within 100 miles and other utilization can be substantiated.

Producer milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handler:

Handlers who distribute no producer milk other than their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers are assessed not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight on producer milk and on "other source" milk classified as Class I or Class II, except for such "other source" milk as has been assessed under another Federal order.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations.

For non-members a marketing charge of not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is paid by handlers to the market administrator.

Bases are established September through December each year and apply only for the following April through June. Each producer's base is equal to total deliveries during the base forming period, divided by the number of days (not less than 75) on which deliveries were made, such daily average being increased by 40 percent during April-June, 1952, 30 percent in 1953, and 20 percent thereafter. Any producer may relinquish such base prior to the end of April and be allotted a monthly base equal to 80 percent of his deliveries during the month (April, May, or June) involved. A new producer can either have his deliveries considered as "non-base milk" during the first April - June period or a base can be computed from any verifiable deliveries of milk to any milk plant. If treated as "non-base milk" in this period, a straight blended price applies.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 28

Neosho Valley, Kansas-Missouri

Marketing Area:

Kansas - Allen, Bourbon, Cherokee, Crawford, Labette,
Montgomery, Neosho and Wilson counties.

Missouri - Barton, Jasper, Newton and Vernon counties.

Handler:

- (1) A person who operates an approved plant i.e., any milk processing plant, except that of a producer-handler, which is approved by the appropriate health authority having jurisdiction in the marketing area and from which 10 per cent or more of the receipts, during the delivery period, of milk qualified for distribution as Grade A milk in the marketing area is disposed of during the delivery period as Class I milk in the marketing area.
- (2) Producer-handler.
- (3) A person, except producer-handler, who operates an unapproved plant from which milk is disposed of during the delivery period as Class I milk in the marketing area.
- (4) A cooperative association with respect to milk of producers which it diverts to an unapproved plant for the account of such association.

Producer:

A person, other than a producer-handler, who produces milk under a dairy farm inspection permit or rating issued by the appropriate health authority which milk is received at an approved plant or is diverted from an approved plant to any milk distributing or milk manufacturing plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, milk drinks, cream, cultured sour cream, any mixture of cream and milk or skim milk (except bulk ice cream mix, eggnog, and aerated cream), all skim milk and butterfat in inventory at the end of the delivery period in the form of Class I items, and milk not specifically accounted for as Class II milk.

Class II - Products other than those classified in Class I, livestock feed, shrinkage of producer milk not in excess of 2 per cent (except that during the delivery periods of April, May, and June actual shrinkage on skim milk in producer milk shall be limited to 5 per cent of such receipts), and shrinkage in other source milk.

Class Prices (4.0 per cent butterfat):

"Basic Formula" Price - A "basic formula" price is used in determining the Class I price. It is the higher of the following prices for the preceding month:

- (1) Class II price.
- (2) Prices paid for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 Midwest manufacturing plants (see Chicago summary for list) adjusted to a 4.0 per cent basis by dividing the average price at the 18 plants by 3.5 and multiplying by 4.
- (3) Price per pound of 92-score Chicago butter minus 3 cents, times 1.2, and times 4.0.

PLUS

price per pound for nonfat dry milk solids (carlots, spray and roller process, human consumption, at manufacturing plants in the Chicago area), minus 5.5 cents, multiplied by 8.5 and multiplied by 0.96.

Class I - To the "basic formula" price add the following: April, May, and June \$1.00; all other months \$1.45. (The price for September, October, November, and December shall not be less than that for the preceding month and the price for April, May, and June shall not be higher than that for the preceding month.)

Class II - Average price paid for milk of 4.0 percent butterfat content received from farmers at the following places:

<u>Present Operator</u>	<u>Location</u>
Pet Milk Co.	Neosho, Missouri
Borden Co.	Fort Scott, Kansas
Carnation Co.	Mount Vernon, Missouri
Pet Milk Co.	Iola, Kansas

Butterfat Differentials:

Class I - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago for the preceding month, times 1.25, divided by 10.

Class II - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago times 1.15, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Price per pound 92-score butter at Chicago times 1.2, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of butterfat and skim milk are computed separately as used in each class. Upon completion of classification the butterfat test of each class is determined.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide monthly pool with base rating plan. There is no new producer clause.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat transferred or diverted by a handler in the form of milk, skim milk, or cream is classified as Class I if (1) transferred or diverted to a producer-handler; or (2) transferred or diverted to the approved plant of another handler unless Class II utilization is indicated in writing by both handlers and in such event, if either or both handlers have "other source" milk, the transfer must be classified to give producer milk the highest valued classification.

Outside Purchases:

Deducted in series beginning with Class II.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area. Skim milk or butter-fat transferred or diverted to an unapproved plant is classified: (1) as Class I if moved as milk or skim milk and as Class II if moved as cream to an unapproved plant 250 miles or more from the Square of Chanute, Kansas; (2) as Class I if moved as milk, skim milk or cream to an unapproved plant not more than 250 miles from the Square of Chanute, Kansas and from which Class I milk is disposed of, unless the handler claims Class II and statements are filed by both handlers and non-handlers subject to verification; (3) as Class II milk if moved as milk, skim milk or cream to an unapproved plant not more than 250 miles from the Square at Chanute, Kansas and from which no Class I milk is disposed of.

Producer-Handler:

A person who is both a producer and a handler and who receives no milk from other producers is exempt from the pricing provisions of the order. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers are assessed not to exceed 5 cents per hundred-weight on milk received from producers, including handler's own production, and on "other source" milk which is classified as Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions for marketing services, as authorized by members, are turned over to cooperative associations. A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight is deducted for non-members.

Payments on account are made on or before the last day of each month to producers for milk delivered during the first 15 days of the month at not less than the Class II price for the preceding month.

Bases are established at the average daily deliveries during September through December (90 being the minimum number of days used to compute the daily average) and apply the following April through June. Bases for 1952 are determined by daily average deliveries during November, 1951 through January 1952.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers who the Secretary determines dispose of a greater proportion of their milk in another federally regulated market are not subject to this order except for reports. Also, for that proportion of milk the handler disposes of as Class I milk under this order he must pay into the producer settlement fund the amount, if any, by which the value of such Class I milk is greater than the value of such Class I milk as computed pursuant to the other order.

A handler who disposes of less than 10% of his Grade A milk as Class I in the marketing area must submit reports and is obligated to remit to the pool on such Class I sales an amount equal to the difference between the Class I and Class II values.

ST. LOUIS - ORDER NO. 3

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
14 FR 4775	7/30/49	Order, as amended
15 FR 1827	3/31/50	Amendment No. 4
15 FR 9427	12/30/50	Amendment No. 5

BOSTON - ORDER NO. 4

16 FR 9929	9/29/51	Order, as amended
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OKLAHOMA CITY - ORDER NO. 5

15 FR 1770	3/30/50	Order
16 FR 2782	3/30/51	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 11048	10/31/51	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 11049	10/31/51	Amendment No. 3

TULSA - ORDER NO. 6

15 FR 1829	3/31/50	Order
16 FR 2784	3/30/51	Amendment No. 1

MILWAUKEE - ORDER NO. 7

15 FR 7173	10/26/50	Order
15 FR 9428	12/30/50	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 3691	5/1/51	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 6339	6/30/51	Amendment No. 3
16 FR 10922	10/27/51	Amendment No. 4

DUBUQUE - ORDER NO. 12

14 FR 3226	6/15/49	Order, as amended
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KANSAS CITY - ORDER NO. 13

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
11 FR 14005	12/3/46	Order, as amended
12 FR 6426	9/25/47	Amendment No. 1
13 FR 7703	12/14/48	Amendment No. 2
10 FR 11050	10/31/51	Amendment No. 3

MEMPHIS - ORDER NO. 18

15 FR 6533	9/28/50	Order
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SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI - ORDER NO. 21

16 FR 1225	2/9/51	Order
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DETROIT - ORDER NO. 24

16 FR 6341	6/30/51	Order
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PUGET SOUND - ORDER NO. 25

16 FR 3631	4/28/51	Order
16 FR 8816	8/31/51	Amendment

NEW YORK - ORDER NO. 27

14 FR 1466	4/1/49	Order, as amended
14 FR 3443	6/24/49	Order suspending certain provisions
14 FR 4746	7/29/49	Order suspending certain provisions
14 FR 7755	12/29/49	Amendment No. 1
15 FR 1067	2/28/50	Amendment No. 2

NEOSHO VALLEY - ORDER NO. 28

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
16 FR 11051	10/31/51	Order

TOLEDO - ORDER NO. 30

16 FR 6420	7/3/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 10049	10/3/51	Amendment No. 9

CEDAR RAPIDS - ORDER NO. 31

16 FR 7343	7/27/51	Order
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FORT WAYNE - ORDER NO. 32

12 FR 1538	3/7/47	Order, as amended
13 FR 2307	4/29/48	Amendment No. 1
13 FR 3196	6/12/48	Amendment No. 2
15 FR 3307	5/30/50	Amendment No. 3
16 FR 11095	11/1/51	Amendment No. 4

LOWELL-LAWRENCE - ORDER NO. 34

16 FR 9671	9/22/51	Order, as amended
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NASHVILLE - ORDER NO. 78

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
12 FR 7320	11/8/47	Order
13 FR 5526	9/23/48	Amendment No. 1
14 FR 5388	8/31/49	Amendment No. 1a
14 FR 7756	12/29/49	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 3643	4/28/51	Amendment No. 3
16 FR 8818	8/31/51	Amendment No. 4

TOPEKA - ORDER NO. 80

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
12 FR 8377	12/13/47	Order
13 FR 7704	12/14/48	Amendment No. 1
16 FR 11057	10/31/51	Amendment No. 2

KNOXVILLE - ORDER NO. 88

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
16 FR 7447	7/31/51	Order, as amended
16 FR 10930	10/27/51	Amendment No. 4

ROCKFORD-FREEPORT - ORDER NO. 91

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
14 FR 4782	7/30/49	Order
15 FR 4185	6/30/50	Amendment No. 1
15 FR 9433	12/30/50	Amendment No. 2
16 FR 6363	6/30/51	Amendment No. 3

LIMA - ORDER NO. 95

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
14 FR 3515	6/29/49	Order

Table No. 2 - Basis of Class I price determination under Federal milk marketing orders, November 1, 1951.

Market	Class I price formula based 1/ on				General economic factors
	Prices paid for milk		Butter-	Butter-	
	at		powder	cheese	
	18 Midwest mfg. plants	Other 2/ mfg. plants	prices	prices	
Boston	-	-	-	-	X
Cedar Rapids	-	X	-	X	-
Chicago	X	-	X	X	-
Cincinnati	X	-	X	-	-
Cleveland	X	-	X	X	-
Clinton	-	X	-	X	-
Columbus	X	-	X	-	-
Dayton-Springfield	X	-	X	X	-
Detroit	X	-	X	X	-
Dubuque	-	X	-	X	-
Duluth-Superior	-	-	X	-	-
Fall River	-	-	-	-	X
Fort Wayne	-	X	X	X	-
Kansas City	X	-	X	-	-
Knoxville	X	X	X	X	-
Lima	X	-	X	X	-
Louisville	X	X	X	X	-
Lowell-Lawrence	-	-	-	-	X
Memphis	X	X	X	-	-
Milwaukee	X	-	X	X	-
Minneapolis-St. Paul	X	-	-	X	-
Muskogee	X	X	X	-	-
Nashville	X	X	X	X	-
Neosho Valley	X	-	X	-	-
New Orleans	-	-	-	-	X
New York	-	-	-	-	X
North Texas	X	X	X	-	-
Oklahoma City	X	-	X	-	-
Omaha-Council Bluffs	-	X	X	-	-
Paducah	X	X	X	-	-
Philadelphia	X	-	-	-	X
Puget Sound	X	-	X	X	-
Quad Cities	-	X	-	X	-
Rockford-Freeport	X	-	X	X	-
St. Louis	3/ X	-	X	-	-
Sioux City	-	X	X	-	-
South Bend-LaPorte	X	-	X	X	-
Springfield, Mass.	-	-	-	-	X
Springfield, Mo.	3/ X	-	X	-	-
Toledo	X	X	X	X	-
Topeka	X	-	X	-	-
Tri-State	X	-	X	X	-
Tulsa	X	-	X	-	-
Wichita	X	-	X	-	-
Worcester	-	-	-	-	X

1/ Where more than one basis is marked "X" the price is determined each month from the alternative which results in the highest price. Temporary suspension of pricing provisions have not been indicated. 2/ As specified in Order No. 4 for Chicago. 3/ Plus 5 local plants.

